

# The Caledonian

*Mercury.* No. 10,653.

PRICE 3*d.*] EDINBURGH,

To the Nobility, Gentry, and the Curious  
Who are fond of inspecting the most extraordinary Human  
Beings of the Wild Species ever born.

To be seen in the large Room over Braewood and Bruce's  
Upholstery Warehouse, South Bridge Street, from Ten  
o'Clock in the Morning till Nine in the Evening.

## THREE WONDERFUL PHENOMENA, WILD BORN.

And of the Human Species.

THESE are two Males and a Female, of a very Small  
Stature, being little less or more than FOUR FEET  
HIGH; each with a monstrous CRAW under the Throat,  
extending within some three, some four, and some five  
Inches or Glands, as large as eggs, and which play upwards and  
downwards in their Craws, according as incited and so-  
oth, either by their speaking or laughing.

The three most wonderful wild-born human Beings,  
whose Country, language, and native customs are yet un-  
known to all mankind; it is supposed started in some canes  
from their native place (believed to be some unknown re-  
gion in South America), and were picked up by a Span-  
ish vessel, in a violent storm was lost, when these  
three people, and another of the same kind, since dead, were  
eventually saved from perishing. At that period they  
were of a dark olive complexion, but which has astonishingly  
by degrees, changed to the colour of that of Europe.

These three truly surprising Beings, have attracted to them-  
selves the most singular attention, and great admiration of all  
the Princes, celebrated Anatomists and Naturalists, to whom  
they have been presented in Europe, for their rare and yet  
unknown species, and no less indeed, for their most appre-  
hensive and surprising happiness and content among themselves;  
and, considering tractableness and respectful demeanor to-  
wards all strangers, as well as for their unparalleled, nat-  
ural, beautiful, lively, and merry disposition, singing and  
dancing (in their most extraordinary way) at the will and  
pleasure of the company.

The Indian Ambassadors lately at Paris, were the Per-  
sonages who first inspected them there, to which place they  
were probably imported, and from whence they are now  
arrived here, in their steady passage to a Northern King-  
dom.

Admittances to Ladies and Gentlemen Two Shillings,  
Children One Shilling.

Mrs. W. ATTEN

REGS leave to return her most sincere thanks to those  
Ladies who have already employed her, and takes the  
liberty of informing them, and the Public in general, that  
she has opened a commodious

CHILD-BED LINEN WAREHOUSE,  
Immediately above Mellis Corris and Sutherland, North  
Bridge Street, where she makes and sells every article in  
that line; and for the accommodation of those Ladies who  
prefer the London-made articles, she has them ready in  
fact, that any Lady in Town or Country may be supplied  
immediately. She pretences to say it is a great convenience,  
being the only House of the kind in Scotland.

Orders from the Country punctually answered.

SEVILLE CHINA ORANGES, &c.  
JUST arrived, after a quick passage from Seville, in the  
Prove, George Skinner master,

CHINA ORANGES, in Cheats and Half-Cheats.  
Apply to WALKER, THOMSON, and CO. Edinburgh;  
or to DAVID LIDDELL at their Warehouses, Leith.

Likewise may be had, by applying as above,  
Lexis Raisins, in Boxes.

Bloom Raisins, in Boxes.

Jordan Almonds, in Boxes.

Mazara Raisins, in Cheats and Half-Cheats

CONTRACTORS WANTED  
FOR the Road between Perth and Dundee, through the  
Cape of Gowrie, which is to be made turnpike.

Application may be made to George Pateron, Esq. of Callie-Huntley.

COMB-MAKERS WANTED.  
JAMES MELLIS and CO. want some JOURNEYMEN  
COMB-MAKERS, to whom they will give constant work  
and the usual wages, at their Comb-Manufactory at Aber-  
deen.

Not to be repeated.

CONIAC BRANDY, AND JAMAICA RUM,  
GENUINE AS IMPORTED.

Wholesale and Retail, at JOHN LITTLE's Warehouse,  
Lawn-Market Edinburgh,

WHO has presently on hand a large stock of the very  
best old Coniac Brandy and Rum, which he can with  
confidence recommend to the Public, and will be found on  
trial of superior quality, on very reasonable terms for ready  
money.

J. L. has likewise on hand a large stock of TEAS, SU-  
GARS, and BRITISH SPIRITS of all kinds, distilled from  
malt only, which he is selling equally low in price, and as  
good in quality as any in the trade.

N. B. Any quantity of the above articles sent carriage  
free to any part of the town or suburbs.

Commitments from the country carefully answered.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS,  
December 2, 1789.

BY order of the Barons, intimation is hereby given, that  
a petition has been presented to their Lordships, from  
Richard Meek, teacher of English and Writing, at Mussel-  
burgh, praying a gift of the estates of Jacob Darling, pro-  
prietor of the Weefer-hairs of the Lands of Appletreeleaves,  
in the parish of Melrose, and county of Roxburgh, fallen to  
the Barony, as Demesne lands.

A MESSENGER SUSPENDED.  
Lyon Office, December 16. 1789.

RICHARD FOX, Messenger in Dumblane, was this  
day, in consequence of an application of his cause  
to get free of his cautionary, suspended from his Office  
of Messenger at Argyle, until he shall find new caution, and be  
regularly repossessed. Of what this public notice is given to  
all concerned.

By order of Court,  
ROB. RANKEN, Lyon Clerk Dep.

FOR LONDON,  
THE DIANA A NEW SHIP,

JAMES KITCHIE Master,  
Now lying on the birth in Leith Harbour,  
taking in goods, and will sail the 26th De-  
cember 1789.

N. B. The ship is completely fitted for  
Passengers, one cabin for Ladies, and one for Gentlemen.  
The master to be made at the Exchange Coffeehouse  
in Edinburgh, on the 26th December in Leith.

Trade papers, &c.

Price 3*d.*

THE DIA

## LONDON GAZETTE.

DECEMBER 12. 1789.

BURGUS CASTLE, Decr. 11. 1789.

THE Majesty's Royal Letters are received for ad-  
dressing the following Noblemen respectively to  
the dignity of a Viscount of this Kingdom, and Persons  
Parente preparing to be pealed under the Green-Sea  
accordingly.

After Lowry, Lord Belmont, to be Viscount Bel-  
more, of the county of Fermanagh.

Francis Ruspone, Lord Conyngham, to be Viscount  
Conyngham, of Sligo, in the county of Meath.

John Charles, Lord Loftus, to be Viscount Loftus, of  
Wolseley, ad mort. gratia.

John Bellingham, Viscount Bellingham, to be Vis-  
count Bellingham, of Vienna, November 23.

Intelligence is just received from Klagenfurth  
of the melancholy event of the death of her Royal High-  
ness the Archduchess Marie-Anne, his Imperial Ma-  
jesty's eldest sister.

WAR-OFFICE—December 12. 1789.

Both Regiments of Foot, Major Charles Boyd, from  
the half-pay of the late 70th Regiment, is appointed to be Major,  
vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Ste. Digby Strangways,  
who exchanges.

2nd Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant David Sutherland, to  
be Captain-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice James Berry, who  
retires. Ensign Henry Tedder, to be Lieutenant, vice Da-  
vid Sutherland. Rowland Dyer, Gent., to be Ensign, vice  
Henry Tedder.

3rd Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Robert Balfour, from  
the half-pay of the late 100th Regiment, to be Lieutenant,  
vice Frederick MacLain, promoted in the 60th Regi-  
ment, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Christopher Sheares, appointed  
Corporal in the 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—

William Taylor-Garnett, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase,  
vice Samuel Power, who retires.

6th or Royal American) Regiment of Foot, Ensign  
George Fourmeret, to be Lieutenant, by purchase; vice Epoch  
Plummer, who retires. Edward Codd, Gent., to be Ensign,  
vice George Fourmeret. Ensign George Sprout, from the  
half-pay of the 16th Regiment of Foot, to be Ensign, vice  
J. Gascoigne Nugent, who exchanges.

South Wales Corps of Foot, William Beckwith, Gent., to  
be Ensign, by purchase, vice Charles de Carteret, who retires.  
Garrison of the Tower of London, John Rose, Esq., to be  
Sergeant, vice Lewis Davies, deceased.

## REVOLUTION IN FRANCE

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS.—DECEMBER 7.

The Assembly having continued their deliberations  
on the establishment of Municipalities, and the forms  
of electing Representatives, many new articles have  
been added to those already decreed. The whole,  
when completed, will form a volume not inconsiderable;  
for to judgment are the members of the exilee  
of honour, profligacy, or real patriotism in this country,  
that they mean, if possible, to garnish the constitution  
with. It is of little consequence to them, by what means  
they hold the Church Lands, provided these be but  
confided to their care.

Whilst the Abbe was setting forth the advantages  
which would result from such a plan, it is a greater  
relief to the poor, the encouragement of agricultur-  
ers, &c. &c. contempt and indignation appeared in the  
countenances of several of the Members; other re-  
mained thunderstruck of the unparalleled eloquence  
of such a proposition, within so short a space of time  
after the Assemblie had been under the necessity of re-  
turning to the most speedy means of relieving the poor  
of several Cantons, who were upon the point of starv-  
ing, whilst the Clergy in the neighbourhood, inde-  
pendently swallowed in abundance, and dissipating a prop-  
erty left for the sole use of the same poor, refused  
them the most trifling succour.

PARIS.—DECEMBER 8.

On Saturday evening, M. Frettau was elected Pre-  
sident. This is the second time that he has been cal-  
led to that honourable and important office. His  
present election was by a majority of 47 votes against  
32. M. Malouet was his opponent. Both Gentle-  
men are greatly esteemed; the meeting was very numer-  
ous, 820 members being present.

On Monday, an article of confirmation was voted,  
directing that besides the Civic Incription, in which  
every citizen is to enter his name at the age of twenty-  
one, a roll shall be annually made out, in each mu-  
nicipality, containing the names of all those who are  
qualified to sit in the several Assemblies; and who  
after the age of twenty-five, shall have taken an oath  
before the administration of the districts to maintain  
the constitution of the kingdom; to be faithful to the re-  
gime, the law, and the king; and dutifully, with courage  
and zeal, the civil and political discontents directed  
to them.

It was then proposed by the Committee of Constitu-  
tion, that every French citizen, who shall have ful-  
filled the conditions of the Civic Incription and Pro-  
tection Oath, shall be eligible to sit in the National  
Assembly, if on the first scrutiny, three fourths of  
the suffrages appear in his favour.

This is the seventh attempt that has been made to  
get rid of the article which requires the payment of  
a direct tax, to the value of a marc of silver, as a qual-  
ification to sit in the National Assembly.

To us it appears, that the constituents ought to be  
the sole judges of the qualification of their representa-  
tive, and that the confidence of his fellow citizens  
is the best title, any man can possess, to a seat in the  
Legislative Assembly. The members are to equally  
divide on the question, that the article proposed by  
the Committee was negatived by 453 against 443.

The accounts from the provinces are all of the most  
favourable nature to the grand principles of the Re-  
volution.

The people appear every where ready to sacrifice,  
not only their privileges, but their prejudices, to the  
general good of the kingdom.

REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIAN FLANDERS.

L'ISLE.—NOVEMBER 7.

The taking of Antwerp by the Patriots is confirm-  
ed; and the advice says, that the troops being ordered  
to fire upon the Patriots, immediately, to a man, re-  
fused to draw a trigger, and all went over to the  
latter, after killing their Major, and twelve officers,

whom they threw over the ramparts.—A more parti-  
cular detail has not yet transpired here.

The conciliatory proposals of the Emperor do not  
produce the desired effect; on the contrary, the Pa-  
triots increase in number every day, and are enlarging  
their conquests still farther.

Diest has likewise been attacked, and the Garrison  
forced to surrender the Castle, and betake themselves  
to flight. Several other smaller towns are included  
in the new conquests.

The report of the defeat of the Patriot army near  
Givet, turns out in a small degree, to be true. The  
circumstance which gave rise to it, was this: On the  
25th ult. a party of Patriots, to the amount of 3000  
were discovered by the troops sent out to reconnoitre  
making towards the town of Dinant, in the Meuse.

Being apprised of their approach, the troops in the  
castle at the entrance of the town, drew up the bridges,  
and stood prepared to contest their landing. A party  
of the Austrian troops, who were sent in pursuit of  
the Patriotes, came up with their dragon, who, as  
the latter had begun to fire on the dragon, who guarded  
the castle of Dinant, and had wounded two of  
them. A slight skirmish ensued between the two

parties, but the Austrians being superior in num-  
ber, the Patriots retreated in good order, with the  
loss of only twelve prisoners and three baggage wag-  
gons. Next morning the Austrians were in pursuit  
of them as far as Givet; but not thinking it prudent  
to continue the expedition, they returned back to  
Dinant.

An official Bullion is established at Ghent, under  
the inspection of a Committee of the States of Flan-  
ders. Their first production is an account of the at-  
tack upon that city; which treats at large of all the  
circumstances of that memorable day. The cruelties  
of the Imperial troops are further displayed; they  
burned near thirty houses, whom they had dragged  
from their houses, &c. into a dungeon under the Ca-  
stle, where they were quartered, which had only a  
grated aperture to admit the air, of about a foot square,  
looking towards the street. These poor objects were  
closely jammed together, that three men more could  
not have been stowed in the dungeon. In this horrid  
situation they remained three days, having no other  
subsistence than a scanty portion of bread, and dirty  
water. On the second day of their confinement, a man  
was murdered, by the soldiers, before the gate of  
their dungeon; his dead body, shockingly mangled,  
and hacked, as it was, was immediately thrown in a  
among them, and from the confined situation, and want  
of air, among such a number of unhappy objects, the  
body was in such a state of putrefaction, that they  
were obliged to go by turns to the window of their  
miserable hole, in order to save themselves from suffo-  
cation.

Many proposals have been made or a National  
Bank, but nothing is yet determined on that subject.  
Monieur De La Horde, however, offered a plan yes-  
terday, which may probably succeed. As far as we  
can judge of it at present, it is founded on the same  
principles as the Bank of England: The original fund  
to be advanced by a Company, at the head of which  
he is to himself. This affair is adjourned to Wed-  
nesday.

The trial of Bezenval is going on in the old mode,  
by interrogatories. The questions themselves are  
so simple, that a fool might safely answer. It is by  
the variety of them they mean, if possible, to guillotine  
him.

The Clergy give not all over for lost, and begin to  
really even in the Alterity.

The proposition of the Abbe d'Abercourt, to make  
Ecclesiastics the Farmers of the property they had  
legally annexed, and of which they have been to fairly  
disposed of, was considered as a first step towards re-  
gaining what they had held.

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they hold the Church Lands, provided these be but  
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cation.

ANNUAL LISTS, NOV. 30.

Yesterday Mr Sheridan had an interview with  
his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, at Calle-  
ton House.

Saturday morning the Duke of York set off from  
his house at Whitehall to his seat at Outlands, in  
Surrey.

Their Majesties intend shortly to grace their old

original Theatre with their presence, and not to give

it in preference to the new. May this prove a spur

to quicken young Congreve, to a proper attention to

his muse!

Yesterdays at one o'clock, a Cabinet Council was

held at Mt Grenville's house, in St James's Square,  
which was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers in  
town, and at the half past three o'clock, when the  
result was forwarded to the King by one of Mr Gren-  
ville's messengers.

Yesterday at two o'clock in the afternoon, a messenger  
arrived at the Duke of Leeds's Office, White-  
hall, with letters from Sir Robert Ainslie, his Majes-  
ty's Ambassador at Constantinople; the letters were  
immediately carried to the Duke of Leeds, at Mr  
Grenville's, in St James's Square.

There was a full Board of Treasury held on Fri-  
day, which was attended by Mr Pitt and Lord Mon-  
tgomery, and the two Secretaries, Mell, Rose and  
Steele.

Friday Baron de Nagel, Ambassador from the

Hague, had a conference with Mr Pitt, to whom he  
introduced a Dutch gentleman, who is lately arrived  
from Amsterdam, on business; it is said, of public  
import.

Same day, Mr Garbett, from Birmingham, had also

a conference with the Minister, on business concern-  
ing the new copper coinage.

Mr Elliot, the British Minister at Copenhagen, may

be expected here every day, as, by the last letters

from that place, he had taken formal leave of the  
King and Royal Family.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll arrived at Rome

they were having their fate of being tried, proved to the public, and it is most of our misfortune.

view with us, at Carlisle, in October, in case they old not to fight prove a fair attention to

Council was

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*Account of a singular Sect called SHAKING QUAKERS  
in America.*

In the United States of America, there are some Jews, and various denominations of Christians, —as Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Quakers, Dunkers, Moravians, Deists, Methodists, Newlights, Sandymen, Universalists, and Shaking Quakers; all of whom are allowed to perform religious worship according to the dictates of their consciences.

The Shaking Quakers are a new sect, that sprung up about the year 1760; an old woman, called the Eleat Lady, with twelve disciples, all of whom were said to be Europeans, were the founders of this new mode of worship; they drew thousands of people after them, who pretended they were visited with power from on high to work miracles, heal the sick, raise the dead, cast out devils, and speak in unknown languages.

This Lady resided in the north-westerly part of the State of New York, where she began to instil her tenets into some of the people there:—afterwards she rammed from place to place, promulgating her religion, and gaining proselytes in New England, and elsewhere:—she engrossed the kingdom of Heaven to herself and followers, to the exclusion of all others.

She pretended her mission was immediately from Heaven;—that she travelled in pain for her Elect;—could speak in seventy-two unknown languages, in which she conversed with those that had departed this life;—that there had not been a true Church upon earth since the days of the Apostles, until her's was erected;—that both the living and the dead must be saved, in, by, and through, her;—she mult confess their sins unto her, and procure her pardon, or they could not be saved;—that she gathered her Church from both earth and hell, as every person that had died since the time of the Apostles, until her Church was set up, was damned, and that they were continually making intercession to her salvation, for which was the occasion of her talking to them in those unknown tongues.

Those that entered into her Church, were obliged to confess their sins, and deliver up their jewels, rings, necklaces, buckles, watches, &c. to be disposed of as she thought proper.

It has been reported that some of these confessions proved very beneficial for some of her Church members owned they had stolen things that had been laid to innocent persons.

When these people carry on their worship, they pretend to praise the Lord by singing, dancing, jumping, turning round, falling down, tumbling, &c. and in the mean time, some will be trembling, groaning, sighing, and sobbing; whilst others are preaching, praying, exhorting, &c. others will be clapping their hands, shouting, hallooing, screaming, and making such a hideous noise, that it may be heard at a great distance, and will often affright the spectators.

They often dance three hours without intermission, and when any of them are tired of praising the Lord that way, they are whipped by others, to make the worship go on briskly.

They dance till they are much emaciated; the young women grow pale, appear like ghosts or apparitions, or like devils from a church-yard,—if I may use the tailor's phrase.

They are not allowed to wear superfluities in their apparel; their clothing is plain, and of a light colour.

They make no use of the Eucharist, or of water baptism in their Churches; are averse to wars, fighting, and swearing; they use the plain language, and say,—yes and no, instead of yes and no—but the other Quakers do not approve of all their tenets.

At particular times they labour very hard at their respective occupations, and are very careful that no time is spent in idleness.

They pretend they hold a correspondence with the Saints and Angels, and that they frequently see and converse with the spirits of their departed friends.

Many of them refuse to lie with their wives, because they suppose they are part of the hundred and forty and four thousand mentioned in the Revelations, that were redeemed from the earth, and were not defiled with women.

They hold that they have already been made partakers of the first resurrection, and that on them the second death will have no power.

They do not allow of instrumental music in their Churches, because they suppose it was ceremonial, and is abolished; but pretend, that they carry on their worship by the immediate power and influence of the Holy Ghost, and that they have scripture warrants for their practice, as—Sing unto God;—Praise the Lord in the dance;—O clap your hands, all ye people;—Shout unto God;—Make a joyful noise;—Fall down before the Lord, &c.

*Sketch of the Character of GENERAL d'ALTON,  
Commander in Chief of the Emperor's Forces in the  
Austrian Netherlands.*

THIS Commander has been compared as the modern Alva to the modern Phillip in the field, and perhaps with a great degree of justice. The following anecdote came from one of his own countrymen, and may therefore be supposed not overstrained.

General d'Alton was a man of obscure birth in Ireland, scarce known or respected, and owes his present promotion to Marshal Laffey in the Imperial service, who having ordered 400 defencelers Hungarian peasants to be hanged in one day, fixed on d'Alton as a proper instrument of his vengeance; and to this piece of service, he probably owes his present promotion.

This General was sent into Brabant about two years since, to supercede a veteran officer, and a Gentleman who had too much principle to become an accomplice in dragging a free people into slavery.

His first business, on his arrival in the Low Countries, was to let loose a licentious soldiery against the citizens;—they were released from the restraint of discipline which confined them to the barracks, and were permitted to parade the streets of Brussels at all hours, drunk, with drawn sabres, which they frequently employed to destroy each other, torturing the grace of humanity and the police; and still more, of the Commander in Chief. These irregularities were felt, and loudly complained of; but as it was done for the purpose of humiliating the inhabitants, and the military were above the civil power, no satisfaction was given for the insults they offered.

"Set a bergar on horseback and he will ride to the devil,"—General d'Alton, insolent in office, and vain of his situation, menaced all ranks of people independent authority.

with the halberd, boasted of his being independent of the Archduke and Dukes, and threatened to hang the first man who dared to look with contempt even upon a private soldier. The garrison of Brussels was reinforced, and as an additional security for his person, he took care never to walk out unaccompanied with armed domestics, and his orderly serjeants. Thus protected, he strutted and talked, a very *Gulliver in Lilliput*;—to women and children he became a "Pe, fu, fun, a Raw Head and Bloody Bones."

Men of real merit despised the gastronades of the adventurer, and laughed at his pomposity. The indiscretion of a young grocer, who, in a moment of inebriation, declared he would dispatch the HERO, furnished abundant matter of ridicule to the town; but which the General dexterously contrived to turn to his advantage in Vienna. As Brussels abounded with mercenary spies, this menace was soon conveyed to d'Alton, upon which he fell into the house, attended as usual with his armed followers, unabstaining himself at the door, exclaiming in the presence of his companions:—"I bear, your man, that you threaten to assassinate me, and I am come to show you my person, that you may not make a mistake; yet, apprised as I am of your intentions, do make it known if I place a sentinel at your door."—Upon which the heroic General turned upon his heel, proceeded directly to the Archduchess, to whom he related the story as follows:—

"I went alone last night, Madam, to a house on the Place Louvain, where I was informed the son threatened to destroy me. I demanded to speak to him, and was shown into a private room. On my inquiring if he knew me, he answered in the negative; upon which I avowed myself, and the discovery I had made of his intention. Far from being angry with the youth, whole figure and years excited my compassion, I expostulated with him on the heinousness of the crime he meant to commit, and apprised him of the certainty of his being punished; that nothing could be more easy than to dispatch me; as I always walked alone, and at all hours of the night; after which I asked him what public good could arise to the country from my death.

The young man, penetrated by my arguments, and struck with remorse, fell upon his knees, confessed his design, and solicited my pardon, beseeching me from the floor, 'forgive and let him.'

This elegant harangue, with which the General annulled the Archduchess was transmitted to Vienna, and most industriously repeated every where but Brussels, where it could be easily refuted, and where the real fact was repeated in every house.

His Excellency, however, as he styles himself, with the same propriety and justice as his Royal Master, gives himself the title of—Always August (Conjouys August)—has been considered since this adventure as a wonderful brave man, and what is still more extraordinary, as a wonderful mild man, whose goodness of heart can only be equalled by his heroism and intrepidity.

LONDON, No. 28. 1789.  
RECEIVED from Messrs. SHERGOLD and Co. Royal Union Bank, No. 50, Lombard-street. SEVEN HUNDRED and EIGHTY-ONE POUNDS FIVE SHILLINGS, for a Chance draw a Prize of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS, in the last English Lottery, the 24th of March 1789, which Chance I had gratis for an Half Guinea Share, a Blank in the preceding Irish Lottery.

Witnesses, OLIVER GOLDING, Fatherwell-House, near Wych Street, Temple Bar; R. W. Jenkins, Shire Lane.

The conduct which I have experienced from the Gentleman Proprietors of the Royal Union Bank, No. 50, Lombard Street, being not only honourable but princely, I cannot content myself by a bare acknowledgement for the money received, without annexing a more explicit testimonial of liberality and integrity, which would add credit and lustre to any house in the world.

The Chance, for which I possess near EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS I had gratis for an Half Guinea Share, drawn a blank in the last Irish Lottery. This chance was lost, and a reward of Twenty Guineas advertised for it last April, in the Daily Advertiser. It never appeared or was heard of till Thursday evening, the 26th November instant, when it was examined at No. 50, Lombard Street; and although it is plain, that Messrs. SHERGOLD and Co. could easily and certainly have obtained it for the reward of Twenty Guineas, and thereby secured themselves against paying me near Eight Hundred Pounds, yet, with rigid and exemplary honour, they gave immediate notice to my attorney, and moreover dispatched a special messenger to myself, who arrived at my house, near Town Malling, in Kent, at ten o'clock the same night.

The confidence and praise due to such noble principles and actions, ought to have their proper weight to which, if proving the facts can contribute, I shall feel pleasure in convincing any one, referring to me at Fatherwell-House, near Town Malling, in Kent; or to my Solicitors, Messrs. Jenkins, Shire Lane, Temple Bar, London.

OLIVER GOLDING.  
Witnesses, M. WINGROVE, Wine Merchant, No. 3, Wych Street.

LONDON, No. 10. 1789.  
Received from Messrs. SHERGOLD and Co. Royal Union Bank, No. 50, Lombard Street, TWO HUNDRED and SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, for a Six Shilling share, drawn a Prize of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS in the present Irish Lottery.

HANNAH JONES.  
No. 40, Winchester Row, Paddington.

TO THE PUBLIC.  
The above recent circumstances, confirmed by unquestionable authority, added to payments of FORTY-FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS in the last two years only, authenticated by you, equally indubitable, must decide the Public Opinion, whether the engagements of this House are no security and of no value, and whether its conductors are governed by principles of strict justice and honour.

In truth, nothing but substantial integrity could have overthrown the artful villainy exerted to injure persons who never did an injury. The reverie has been their whole study and practice.

There never was an instance before disgraced his country of a most notorious character being drilled and enlisted to destroy private, marked individuals, by inventing fictitious indictments, and armed with many thousand pounds of the public money, to publish falsehoods as concerning a forged Commission of Bankruptcy against any banker's house in the kingdom. All this has been done to promote publickly corrupt and impudent.

But even this fails short of the conduct of some Prints clamorous in boasting Public Spirit and Patriotism. The Conductors of which, not content with circulating all nations denominated 600,000, admitted by themselves to be false, whetted the Dugger of Alsatian Troy, and, in defiance of justice, totally refused every contradiction and disengagement of the Party they managed and sacrificed to the rancour and interested suspicion of the blackest nature.

No undue taking depends more upon the favour of the public than a Newspaper, —a party is in the public. A gross perversion of all justice and impartiality, in charging an infinite upon proverty and endowments was never before seen.

Still to the Proprietors of many Papers, every acknowledgement is due, for their unbiased justice, and honourable independent authority.

**SALE OF SUBJECTS AT KINCARDINE.**

**ADJOURNED.**  
THE Sale of the Dwelling House and Timber Yard at Kincardine, belonging to Richard Philip, is adjourned a future period, of which proper notice will be given.

**SALE OF A VITRIOL MANUFACTORY.**

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 27th day of January 1790, at six o'clock afternoon, in John's College, Edinburgh.

WHAT piece of ground called the LAMBERT LAW, lying near the town of Burntisland, with a Dwelling House, and the whole Buildings and Utensils lately erected on the premises, and presently occupied as an *Oil of Vitriol* Manufactory. Those buildings and utensils having been furnished now only within these four years, may be computed as very little worth; and considering the particularly convenient and beautiful situation of the place, its vicinity to water carriage, and the advantage a purchaser may have by entering to a going Work, and that there is a good stone quarry in the grounds, any person inclining such a purchase, may find a better opportunity.

Apply to James Skinner, writer in Edinburgh, in whose hands inventories of the Buildings and Utensils may be seen.

**SALE OF LANDS IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE.**  
To be SOLD by auction within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 10th February next, at six o'clock afternoon.

THE Lands of HASK and HASKHILL, containing about 64 Scots acres, all sufficiently inclosed and subdivided with thriving quick-set hedges, faced or backed with fence. The grounds are in high order.—Lie within a mile of the Town of Linlithgow, and along the side of a good road, leading from thence to Bo-neth.

Also a small Inclosure, near Linlithgow, called HUNTBURN, containing about 3 acres 3 rods; leased for five years yet to run; at 5 l. 9 s. 4 d. per annum.

There is on the lands of Hask a convenient dwelling-house, fit for the country residence of a genteel family, a chaise-horse and stable, barn, byre, and hen-house, with a large new-built stable and granary over it. The purchaser may enter to most of the houses immediately after the sale.—His entry to the lands to be at Martinmas next, and a considerable part of the price will, if agreeable, be allowed to remain in his hands.

The whole premises hold of the Town of Linlithgow for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 7 l. 10 s. 4 d. Scots, and will, with the plan of the grounds, be shown by Provost James Andrew of Linlithgow.

The title deeds and articles of sale to be seen in the hands of Robert Bowell, clerk to the signet.

**A HOUSE IN MERCHANT STREET,**  
*And Property on the South Bridge.*

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, in John's Coffee-house, here, on Monday the 25th January next, at six o'clock afternoon.

LOT I. A HOUSE in the middle of Merchant Street, consisting of three floors, with a stable, coach-house, &c. in the back court.—In the ground floor, besides kitchen, and apartments for servants, there is a water-pipe, with a lead cistern and stop cock, a large light cellar with catacombs, &c., and in each of the upper floors, there are four rooms and a light bed closet.

LOT II. The WAREROOM FLOOR in the third house from the Cross Church, on the west side of South Bridge Street.—This floor is neatly fitted up for a dwelling-house, and it will also answer for warerooms.—Two cellars will be sold along with it.

LOT III. A LARGE SHOP and BACK SHOP in the forefaid house, presently possessed by Mr. Bannatyne.—Two cellars will be sold along with this; and, if required, a large apartment beneath the shop, lighted from Blair Street, and communicating with the shop by a stair, will also be sold with it.

LOT IV. A DWELLING-HOUSE in the forefaid property, immediately below the shop to Bridge Street, and communicating by a well-lighted stair, both with Bridge Street and Blair Street.—It consists of three rooms, kitchen, and closets.—Two cellars will be sold along with it.

LOT V. A SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE in Blair Street, in the forefaid property, presently occupied by James Wilson.

LOT VI. A LARGE VAULT beneath the Bridge, also occupied by James Wilson.

LOT VII. A LARGE LIGHT CELLAR in the ground floor, with two dark cellars.

Any person inclining to make a private bargain, may apply to Mr. Hugh Corrie, writer to the signet, South Hanover Street.

A considerable part of the price of each lot may remain with the purchaser.

**SECOND NOTICE—FIRST TERM.**

WHAT in the process of ranking and sale, at the instance of Donald McLaren, merchant in Blairgowrie, against Christian Douglas of Blaircorthie, residing in Perth, a minor child of the deceased James Douglas of Blaircorthie, and his tutors and curators, if the any have for they interest; as also, against the creditors of the said Christian Douglas, or her predececessors, the Lord Dunfinnan Ordinary, on the 3d current, *inter alia*, appointed Lord Alva of course to rank the creditors, and aligned the 20th day of January next for the FIRST TERM, to the whole creditors of the bankrupt to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences, competent to them respectively against the bankrupt or her estate, with certification as in a reduction and improbation; and ordained notice thereof to be inserted in the Edinburgh Newspapers, once every week for three weeks successively, to the end it may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

Of which said interlocutor this intimation is given, and all interested are desired to take notice thereof accordingly.

M. M. BRUCE, Clerk.

**SECOND NOTICE—SECOND TERM.**

IN the process of ranking and sale, at the instance of Messrs. Eddie and Laird, of London, merchants, and their attorneys, with concourse of His Majesty's Advocate, against Jean and Elizabeth Wiers, daughters and only children of the deceased John Wier of Kerse, and their creditors, the Lord Hailes Ordinary, thereto by interlocutor of date 2d December 1789, aligned the 15th of January next, to the whole creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences, competent to them against the bankrupt or their estate; and that for the SECOND TERM, with certification as in a reduction and improbation; and appointed this notice to be inserted in the Edinburgh Newspapers, once every week for three weeks successively, to the end it may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

H. S. CALLANDER, Clerk.

**NOTICE**

To the CREDITORS of CHARLES CUMMING, late Merchant in Inverness.

*And for Outstanding Debts.*

HERE is to be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mr. Beverly winter, in Inverness, upon Thursday the 4th day of February next, at one o'clock afternoon.

The WHOLE DEBTS given up by the said Charles Cumming to his Creditors, to far as still outstanding, amounting to about eight Hundred Pounds Sterling. Credit to be given for six months past, and for further particulars, persons intending to offer are desired to apply to Campbell Macintosh, Esq. in Inverness, to sue for the Creditors.

The Creditors of Charles Cumming are requested to meet at Mr. Beverley's inn, upon Wednesday the 3d day of February, at twelve o'clock noon, to give directions to the trustee of the roup, &c. And intimation is likewise made, that the products of the said outstanding debts, when recovered, with the remaining sums, will be divided among the Creditors who have lodged their grounds of debt, with the debts, to which the attention of all persons having claims against the said Charles Cumming, or against any part of the property held by the trustee, is required.

H. S. CALLANDER, Clerk.

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